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Vorster Visited Liberia to Hold Secret Meeting

APR TOWN, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Minister John Vorster said he paid a secret 24-hour visit to Liberia last week to discuss the situation in southern Africa with President William Tubman.

A brief statement, confirming a report in the London Times, said he made a trip to the Liberian capital of Monrovia at Mr. Tubman's invitation and had "wide-ranging talks."

Mr. Vorster did not give any details.

Government sources said Mr. Vorster's trip was part of South Africa's long-standing policy of improving relations with other states in Africa.

The visit to Liberia was particularly significant, government sources said, because Liberia had been especially critical of South Africa. In November, 1960, Liberia, with Ethiopia, took South Africa to the International Court of Justice in The Hague over its continued control of South-West Africa (Namibia).

Earlier this month, Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller went to Lusaka, Zambia, for talks with the foreign ministers of Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia and Rhodesian nationalist leaders.

The discussions included the possibility of arranging a constitutional conference between black and white Rhodesians aimed at settling the nine-year-old constitutional dispute between Britain and Rhodesia. The South African government has made it plain that it wants to see a settlement of the Rhodesian question as a step toward improving relations with black nations.

The London Times quoted Mr. Vorster as saying, "We do not want an inch of South-West Africa's territory and I would be only too pleased to get South-West Africa off our backs. As the administrative authority, we have certain responsibilities."

The summary indicated that the talks covered all aspects of the situation in southern Africa, including South Africa's relations with former colonial African countries, while-ruled Rhodesia and the position of blacks in South Africa.



John Vorster

U.S. Weighs Ethiopia Request of \$30 Million in Ammunition

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 17 (AP).—Ethiopia's military leaders have asked the United States for up to \$30 million in ammunition to use against guerrillas in the area and the United States is studying this request.

Ethiopian sources said that the request for ammunition is part of a larger request for military aid. The dollar value of the request is the largest in the history of U.S. military aid to Ethiopia.

Washington, a State Department spokesman said, "We have continuing discussions with the Ethiopian government concerning military supplies, including a recent request for ammunition. We are studying this request. No decision has been made."

The Ethiopian sources said the United States faced a difficult choice. Supplying the ammunition and becoming involved in the Arab states with which Ethiopia has a tense relationship is a risk. A break in relations with Ethiopia would be a serious blow to the United States.

700 Reported Massacred in Iran on CIA

TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (AP).—Iranian sources said that 700 people were killed in a massacre in the town of Adana, 40 miles south of Amara, on the road to Adana, reportedly made good their escape. Friday, most of the fleeing in vehicles provided by the guerrillas.

The reported killing of the Amara prisoners, if true, would be one of the worst known massacres in the 13-year-old guerrilla war in the province. The war recently has flared into heavy fighting.

For Purchase of British Goods

Vilson to Extend Russians \$2 Billion in Credits

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The British government has agreed to extend to Soviet Union about \$1 billion (or \$2 billion) in low-interest credits to encourage Soviet purchases of British capital equipment and technology during the next five years, Prime Minister Harold Wilson disclosed today.

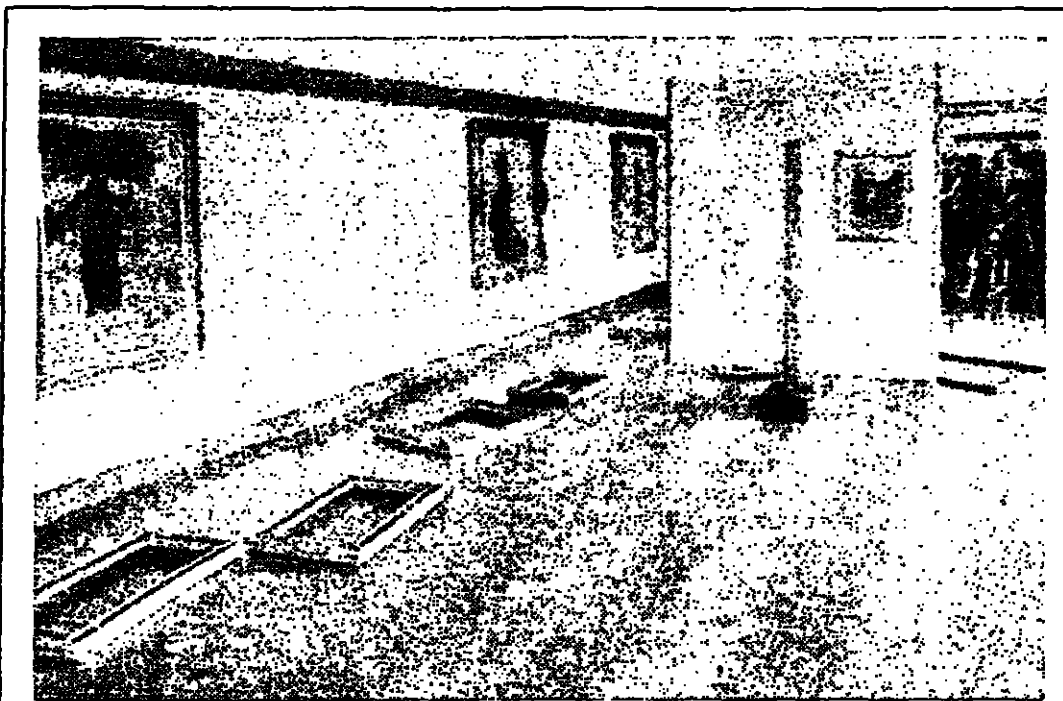
His announcement of the agreement was made during a press conference here as Mr. Wilson and up a five-day official visit.

The Prime Minister asserted in his discussions with the Soviet leadership had led to a "new phase in Anglo-Soviet relations," both politically and economically.

During the visit, his 19th to the Soviet Union, Mr. Wilson and British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan held wide-ranging talks at the Kremlin with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

A joint statement released after the visit ended indicated that, while both sides were confident about putting their bilateral relations on a more productive basis, they had not yet resolved a number of differences on international issues.

The warm tone on which the British visit ended showed that relations between the two countries had emerged from the chill into which they had been thrust



EMPTY FRAMES—Scene at Milan's Gallery of Modern Art after thieves broke in through window and cut 28 paintings from frames while guards were elsewhere.

\$5-Million Theft Stirs National Outcry

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Thieves broke into Milan's Gallery of Modern Art in the former Royal Villa early this morning and made off with 28 paintings, some of them by famous impressionists.

The haul included well-known works by Cézanne, Gauguin, Renoir, Van Gogh and other masters of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Experts estimated that the stolen pictures are worth at least \$5 million.

Eleven days ago three priceless Renaissance paintings—one by Raphael and two by Piero della Francesca—were stolen from the National Museum in the Ducal Palace of Urbino in a similar nighttime burglary.

Officials, art experts, the press, television and many ordinary Italians expressed anger at the latest in a chain of assaults on the country's museums and churches.

Italy's minister of the cultural patrimony, Giovanni Spadolini, denounced the "wave of crime and organized violence submerging the nation's artistic and cultural treasures."

The minister, who was visiting Milan, inspected the looted picture gallery a few hours after the burglary was discovered.

"This theft," he said, "sounds an ultimate alarm against the state of neglect and abandonment in which both the national and local museums of our country are finding themselves."

Mr. Spadolini confirmed that the government was considering emergency measures to protect Italy's cultural treasures "and our very identity as a nation." After the Urbino theft on Feb. 6, the minister had suggested that army patrols help guard Italian museums.

The government is discussing this proposal.

Today's theft caused particular surprise because the Milan gallery is equipped with an alarm system.

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STOLEN ART—Van Gogh's "Women of Brittany," one of paintings in Milan burglary.

Oil-Rich Oman Is Short of Funds

By Eric Pace

MUSCAT, Oman (NYT).—The widespread rumors of a cash shortage in Muscat, Oman, are spreading among the oil-rich Gulf states. The Sultanate of Oman is finding itself short of funds these days, which is embarrassing for the government of Sultan Qaboos bin Said since it has been receiving oil revenues at a rate of almost \$1 billion a year—with few other sources of income.

No public comment has been made by the government on the subject lately, but by Sultan Qaboos, an absolute monarch who serves as his own minister of finance. But highly placed supporters of the Sultan acknowledge that the government is overdrawn at one bank by several million dollars.

The budget for 1975 has not yet been made public but the Sultan's advisers say that the government's revenues from oil in 1974 were between \$800 million and \$1 billion. Not counting the amount, said to be less than 10 percent, that the Sultan took for himself, the government's expenditures were a trifle less, leaving a surplus for the year of less than \$30 million.

Government expenditures this year are expected to be between \$1.2 billion and \$1.3 billion. And oil revenues are expected to be \$1.2 billion, assuming that Oman's oil production and world oil prices are not reduced.

Yesterday the Associated Press reported that the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi is also in danger of going into debt despite oil revenues that exceeded \$4 billion last year.

Abu Dhabi's ruler, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, has spent large sums on aid to countries such as Bangladesh and Somalia and has given cash support to Egypt, Syria and Jordan. He has also supported various national liberation movements. In addition the oil companies have reduced production by 50 percent in Abu Dhabi.

Critics of Oman assert in

But They Agree on Arms Curbs

Kissinger Fails to Sway Gromyko Over Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko wound up their talks in Geneva today in continued disagreement over the Middle East but in harmony on arms control and some other issues.

Speaking to newsmen after five hours of discussion, mostly on the Middle East, Mr. Gromyko said: "There were questions on which our positions did not exactly coincide." Mr. Kissinger said he concurred with Mr. Gromyko's statement.

Later, on the way to London aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force jet, newsmen were told that Mr. Gromyko made a strong argument for the immediate reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and at times accused the United States of "bad faith" in helping freeze the Soviet Union out of the actual diplomacy.

Although Mr. Gromyko refused to endorse Mr. Kissinger's current step-by-step efforts to arrange a new Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt, Mr. Kissinger believes the Russians are unlikely to mount an all-out campaign to sabotage his planned "shuttle diplomacy" next month.

No Promises Reported

Mr. Kissinger reportedly made no promises to Mr. Gromyko, but American officials believe that it is inevitable that, whether Mr. Kissinger succeeds or fails in his next round of diplomacy, the Geneva conference will probably have to be reconvened.

In the communiqué issued by the two sides, the question of the conference was virtually side-stepped. It said that they "believe that the Geneva conference should play an important part in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and should resume its work at an early date."

The term, "early date" was in fact a slight concession by the Russians, who in last November's Vladivostok communiqué between President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev won agreement for the expression "as soon as possible."

Overall, in this first high-level Soviet-American meeting since Vladivostok and amid the chill caused by the Soviet abrogation of the Soviet-American trade agreement last month, the atmosphere last night and today was described as somewhat more formal, slightly more abrasive than in previous sessions, but on the whole "joyful."

Dinner With Wilson

Mr. Kissinger had dinner tonight at Admiralty House with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who returned to London tonight after several days of talks in Moscow with Mr. Brezhnev.

They will compare notes on Soviet relations, particularly since the British leaders were the first Westerners to see Mr. Brezhnev since he became ill in December.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly learned from Mr. Gromyko that Mr. Brezhnev had been suffering from the "flu" and was now in "fine health" although he would, by doctor's orders, perhaps take another two weeks of rest.

Other points that arose in the Kissinger-Gromyko talks included:

- The two sides disagreed sharply on Cyprus, with the Russians pressing for their proposed international conference to settle the crisis and the Americans preferring to allow the Greeks, Turks and Cypriots to deal with the situation.
- Mr. Kissinger raised with Mr. Gromyko the possibility of another trade agreement to replace the one that the Russians annulled in anger over congressional linkage of trade benefits to emigration of Jews. More

Sadat Gives Views

- Kissinger could guarantee a truce
- Situation should be 'defused' now
- An internationalized Jerusalem

By Philip L. Geyelin and Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (WP).—While rejecting Israeli demands for a nonbelligerence pledge in writing pending a final Middle East settlement, President Anwar Sadat has voiced new flexibility on the terms of a final settlement and has proposed an arrangement to guarantee peace while talks continue.

In the first interview he has given since meeting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger here on Wednesday, the Egyptian leader repeated a pledge not to attack Israel while the search for peace continues. But he rejected Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's demand that the pledge be put in writing.

Mr. Sadat proposed that Mr. Kissinger break the deadlock on this point by acting as a guarantor of Arab nonbelligerence and of Israeli willingness to give up Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

"Israel must not ask me for a written document like this when they are occupying my land. Because it will mean that I am inviting them to stay occupying my land," Mr. Sadat said.

"But if a third party comes in between to guarantee both of us during the process of negotiations, very well."

The Egyptian leader named Mr. Kissinger as "the most qualified" third party to get the commitments from the Arabs not to go to war in exchange for Israel's agreement in principle to make further withdrawals from the Sinai Peninsula, Syria's Golan Heights and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

This three-cornered arrangement would "defuse" the current "dangerous situation" and make possible a final settlement at the Geneva peace conference that would include a formal Egyptian renunciation of war against Israel, Mr. Sadat asserted.

In the hour-long discussion, Mr. Sadat, speaking in English, also made these points:

- He strongly indicated that the reopening of the Suez Canal was being used as a bargaining counter in this stage of Mr. Kissinger's talks with both sides. At the same time, he gave his clearest indication yet that a final settlement could lead to Israeli ships being allowed to pass freely through the canal.
- He disclosed that he and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had reached agreement on "certain items" of new military supplies but full resumption of Russian deliveries depended on the scheduled visit here of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Sadat's remarks left open the question of whether there have been Soviet arms shipments to Egypt in recent weeks.
- He made clear his intention, in the absence of a peace settlement, to seek "whatever sophisticated arms I can" obtain from the Russians and Western suppliers. The Egyptian leader appeared to be chafing under the influx of weapons last year into Israel.

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Bonn's Intelligence Service Accused of Domestic Spying

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Feb. 17.—The West German intelligence agency was accused today of wide-ranging abuses of its functions by engaging in domestic espionage.

The charges were contained in the majority report of a parliamentary investigating committee. It accused the agency, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND), of exceeding its authority, which is to collect intelligence from abroad.

The BND was charged with collecting information on more than 112 political and business personalities in West Germany, of spying on the Social Democratic party and of using journalists to gather information. The report said that the former leader of the BND, Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, had run the organization for his own purposes and had gone beyond his mandate in doing so.

The BND, located in Munich, was established in 1956 as a federal office when the so-called Gehlen Organization was transferred from U.S. patronage to the Federal Republic. Gen. Gehlen had run Germany's Eastern intelligence bureau during the war and, when the conflict ended, the United States took it over.

The case is seen here as similar to the controversy in the United States over the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in domestic intelligence gathering. If there is a difference, it would appear from the report that the BND went further than the CIA in prying into internal affairs.

Gen. Gehlen kept private files on many public personalities, it said, including former President Gustav Heinemann and the three former chancellors, Ludwig Erhard, Kurt Kiesinger and Willy Brandt. His list included men like the Krupp industrialist, Bertolt Brecht, and Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, and a tracer of fugitive Nazi criminals.

The report said it found no proof that Gen. Gehlen had misused the files but that they contained "a mine of information of no significance for the BND or the Office for the Protection of the Constitution"—the agency supposed to handle domestic intelligence. "The information was 'very much of significance' for Gen. Gehlen himself, it added.

The report dealt at length with the BND's intelligence gathering on the Social Democratic party. According to a BND employee, the information covered "all imaginable subjects, also moral, personal and financial." The operation was stopped in 1970 when a Social Democrat was installed as the No. 2 man in the BND. "He would have seen the information and attempted to stop it," the employee said.

The report suggested that up to 1956, when the Gehlen Organization was supported by the United States, its foreign activities were greater.

The majority report does not have the approval of the opposition Christian Democrats on the committee. They plan to issue their own version.

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The Shah Breaching Protocol? Kissinger Will See Him in Zurich

GENEVA, Feb. 17 (WP).—Switzerland is a small country where the people have little prospect of influencing world events, love to gossip about them.

What everybody was talking about this weekend was the plan of the Shah of Iran to travel to Zurich tomorrow to meet Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, an unusual breach of protocol for the King of Kings.

But French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who saw the Shah today, had to travel to Saint Moritz, where the Shah is on his annual winter skiing vacation.

Why, it was asked, would the Shah travel to Zurich for the meeting with Mr. Kissinger, who is, after all, only a secretary of state, while obliging Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a President who clearly outranks Mr. Kissinger, to journey to Saint Moritz.

The explanation is that the Shah is going to Zurich to see his dentist. So while he was there he would receive Mr. Kissinger.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Proportion to Per Capita Output

9 Oil States Said to Surpass 5 in OECD on Aid Programs

By Harry Trimborn

LONDON, Feb. 17.—According to a study published by the Economist magazine, the oil-producing states of the Middle East were relatively far more generous in dispensing aid to less-developed countries last year than the United States and other nations noted for their generosity.

This assessment, the British publication said, does not include military aid distributed or pledged to the so-called "confrontation countries" bordering Israel.

The magazine said that the study used figures from an unpublished report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which was set up in 1961 by the United States and other industrialized states and which has as one of its aims the assistance of less-developed nations.

The study compared aid outlays

and the per capita gross national product—the total value of goods and services produced by a country—of seven Arab states, Venezuela and Iran, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, with those of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain, five OECD members.

Figures for 1974

Last year, the magazine said, the five OECD countries gave between \$11 billion and \$12 billion in official development assistance. This represented about \$12 out of an average per capita GNP of \$4,900, and involved between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent of the GNP in the five countries.

By comparison, the magazine said, Kuwait has committed 16 per cent of its GNP for aid; Saudi Arabia, 14 per cent, and Iran and the United Arab Emirates, 10 per cent.

The OPEC country in the sampling giving the smallest percentage was Algeria, with 3 per cent—far less than the United States. Algeria was one of six OPEC nations which have a combined GNP average of only \$300 per capita.

The great bulk of the aid goes from the richer to the poorer Arab states but there is also sizeable assistance to other nations. The Economist said: "In their first year of giving (1974), the oil producers have struck a fair balance between helping, on the one hand, Arabs, Islamic co-religionists and—in Venezuela's case—neighbors, and, on the other, the really needy."

Asia, Africa Helped

These needy included India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and some countries in black Africa, the magazine said.

The average per capita GNP in the 13 OPEC countries, said the Economist, is \$523. A \$10-billion outlay in foreign aid would cost the OPEC countries \$37 per capita.

The magazine noted that the total amount of aid dispensed by the Arab states is in dispute. An official of the Kuwait aid program claimed that \$14 billion was dispensed last year by the Arab states alone. But the magazine said that OECD figures peg the sum at \$7.8 billion, with \$7 billion more in commitments.

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Oman Running Short of Cash Despite \$1-Billion Oil Income

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private that the situation is urgent. "It is a very delicate problem indeed," a high-ranking source said.

Strategic Position

It is particularly so because of the uncertain state of the world oil market, because of Oman's strategic position at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and because of the reputation for extravagance that various Arab aristocrats have earned in the past.

Sultan Qaboos is said to have no weaknesses more unseemly than a passion for collecting photographic records. But he has

sometimes been spectacularly generous since he seized power in 1970 from his arch-conservative father, Sultan Said bin Taimur. It is not merely that his air force has dropped free bonbons to the children of his realm. Nor that he has provided free outdoor color TV sets for a populace that was formerly forbidden even to go out at night without carrying lanterns to discourage evil doing.

But Sultan Qaboos has embarked on a vast program of construction ranging from scores of new schools and other public buildings to a huge multicolored palace—costing at least \$15 million—that has been rising over the waterfront of this port.

Military Spending Lately, he has been spending money on his police and 12,000-man armed forces at a rate of roughly \$500 million a year, sources said. The money has been going largely for rapid ground-to-air missiles and other advanced equipment.

The Sultan's former military commander, Maj. Gen. T.M. Cressy, said that Oman needs modern weapons to cope with many eventualities and that the high outlays can be credited in part for Oman's recent successes in curbing a revolt near the southern frontier.

The sources report that Sultan Qaboos has declared the next 12 months to be a period of "consolidation" during which government spending would be reassessed. It is at the Sultan's invitation, his supporters say, that a team of foreign bankers has been visiting Oman to suggest means of controlling spending.

Newspaper Control

LISBON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The government today appointed army Maj. Aurelio Teixeira to succeed Sousa Tavares as chairman of the board of the newspaper O Seculo.

A "workers committee" on Saturday occupied the premises of the paper, which claims the largest circulation in Portugal but has been losing money heavily, and named one of its members as editor after proclaiming that Manuel Figueira was being fired from that job by employees.

28 Paintings Stolen in Milan

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electronic burglar alarm and other modern security systems.

The former Royal Villa, now known as the Municipal Villa, is a 185-year-old building in a park in which Napoleon once lived briefly. It has housed the city's Modern Art Gallery since 1920.

The gallery was open to visitors until 9:30 p.m. yesterday and was scheduled to reopen at 8:30 a.m. today. Fire watchmen were on duty during the night. They all were questioned by the police today.

Investigators said the burglary probably had been committed between 4:30 and 6 a.m. today. A second-floor window was found to have been broken, and the fence surrounding the adjoining park showed a gap. However, detectives theorized that the thieves may have disseminated false clues to hamper the inquiry.

The looters took all 28 paintings out of their frames, which were found in the top-floor rooms that were the target of the raid.

The best known of the stolen paintings are "Gust of Wind" and

"Woman With Flower" by Corot, "Promenade on the Seaford" by Renoir, "Thieves and Mule" by Cézanne, "Women of Brittany" by Van Gogh and "Still Life" by Giovanni Segantini.

All the stolen works were part of a private collection that the widow of Carlo Grassi, a Sicilian-born industrialist and art lover, had given to Milan in 1956.

All of the missing paintings are relatively small—most of them about 15 by 30 inches—and well authenticated in literature.

Investigators theorize that the burglary was carried out by professional thieves using a list of paintings requested by a criminal organization that traffics in stolen art treasures.

The Urbino theft, on the other hand, is thought to have been aimed at extorting ransom for the return of the paintings—Raphael's portrait of an unidentified noblewoman, called "The Mute One," and Della Francesca's "Flagellation of Christ" and "Madonna of Senigallia." The three masterpieces are so famous that they are virtually without resale value on the legitimate art market.



BERMUDA VISIT—Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, at right, are greeted on arrival in Bermuda by Capt. Kenneth Gelft, commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Air Station on the island. Edwin Leather, Bermuda's governor, made the introductions. The royal couple were on first stop of a Caribbean tour.

Swedish-Soviet Tensions Rise Over Baltic Sea Oil Rights

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17 (AP).—Sweden's national defense and its hopes to become an oil-producing nation have become involved in an unusual increase of tension with the Soviet Union.

The Russians, through a Tass commentary, last week attacked Gen. Stig Synnergren, the Swedish chief of staff, after he issued a warning about the Soviet Army's improved logistics strength and heightened ground force commitments in the north.

The general's statement was very much out of the ordinary. Sweden, as a neutral, normally steers clear of publicly naming possible enemies.

Gen. Synnergren said that the railroad networks between the Soviet Union and neutral Finland were being continually integrated and that two more lines would be added during the next five years. What this means, he said, is that the Soviet Union can simultaneously send at least 12 divisions to Sweden's Finnish border.

The Russians called Gen. Synnergren's statement an attempt to increase tensions but the bad feeling has been growing for some time. It relates in particular to Swedish-Soviet talks over the countries' rights in the Baltic Sea, important in terms of military strategy and potentially rich in oil.

The Baltic problem involves delimiting the continental shelf between the Soviet and Swedish coastlines. Discussions, much like those between Russia and Norway over their sea rights, have now bogged down.

The argument is about a multi-lateral convention signed by both countries that sets the boundary in the Baltic as the median line between the two. Each then has the right to do underwater exploration—notably for oil—in its half.

A Different Idea

The Russians, however, have an entirely different idea than the Swedes of where to draw the line. The Russians say the line is right down the middle of the water between the two continental land masses. "The line would bring Soviet rights to within four or five miles of the coast of the strategic Swedish island of Gotland."

This would not only require a rethinking of Sweden's defenses, but would sharply limit the area of the Baltic available to it for oil exploration. Oil has already been found in southern Gotland, whose population is about 55,000, and tests in the waters around it have produced optimistic reports of the possibility of major oil finds.

The Swedes contend that Gotland is an integral part of Sweden and that the median line in delimiting the Baltic should be about 40 nautical miles east of the island.

Firm Stance

Sweden has taken a particularly firm stance on the question. Hans Danielius, a Foreign Ministry official described Sweden as "being ready to talk to the Russians again whenever they want—as long as they are ready to change their stance."

Meanwhile, the Swedish state-owned company in charge of oil prospecting has been told not to begin exploration in the disputed zone.

It is believed that the Swedes privately hope to let the issue rest until a law of the sea conference scheduled this summer. They are thought to hope that there will be an international agreement extending territorial waters from four to 12 miles, which would force the Russians to assume a new bargaining stance.

Kissinger, Gromyko End Geneva Talks

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has proposed new ideas for breaking the impasse in these talks.

Although the Kissinger-Gromyko meeting was set up at Soviet request to compare views on the Middle East in light of Mr. Kissinger's just-completed mission and Mr. Gromyko's tour earlier in the month, the Americans viewed the session as important to assess the status of Soviet-American relations.

'Fairly Good'

Newsmen were told on the plane that Mr. Kissinger believes that Soviet-American relations are "fairly good" right now and that his talks with Mr. Gromyko went on the whole "considerably better" than he had expected.

The Russians have pressed for an early reconvening of the Geneva conference so that they could play a more active Middle East role. They are co-chairmen with the Americans. But Mr. Kissinger believes that if the meeting were held now it would immediately end up in a stalemate because of such issues as the Palestinian question.

Mr. Kissinger has argued that it was more fruitful to go step by step toward a solution, and that only the United States can serve as mediator because the Soviet Union has no relations with or influence on Israel, and the United States has both with Israel and Egypt.

'Certain Persons'

In Geneva, Mr. Gromyko was asked by a newsmen who Mr. Brezhnev had in mind the other day when he criticized "certain persons" traveling in the Middle East offering "opportunities" to the parties, a reference believed to have been aimed at Mr. Kissinger.

The Soviet minister smiled, looked at Mr. Kissinger and said that Mr. Brezhnev had no one in particular in mind.

Mr. Kissinger laughed and interjected: "I asked the foreign minister the same question. I wanted to share in the condemnation of such efforts."

Mr. Kissinger, in addition to meeting with government leaders here tonight, will have breakfast tomorrow with Margaret Thatcher, the newly elected head of the Conservative party opposition. He will leave later in the morning for Zurich for lunch with the Shah of Iran, who is vacationing in Saint Moritz.

Mr. Kissinger will spend the night in Paris before returning to Washington Wednesday afternoon.

Phnom Penh Force Is Beaten Back

Drive to Reopen the Mekong Fails

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 17 (AP).—Hundreds of government troops under heavy rebel fire abandoned their positions on the lower Mekong River yesterday, temporarily giving up their attempt to reopen the vital supply line to Phnom Penh, military sources said.

About 500 government troops launched a major amphibious assault on the river 40 miles southeast of Phnom Penh during the weekend. But they suffered heavy casualties and had to be evacuated by boat to the navy base town of Neak Luong, the sources said.

Observers said the assault amounted to "too little, too late." A diplomat and military analyst said, "It will now be very difficult, if not impossible, for the government to open the Mekong River. They do not have the troops."

The Communist-led rebels have blockaded the river since late last year, virtually choking off traffic from South Vietnam to Phnom Penh. Only three small convoys have gotten through since Christmas Eve, because of the rebels' guns, rockets and mines.

Advised to Leave

On Friday, the U.S. Embassy, which had already evacuated dependent families from Phnom Penh, urged some of the 350 other Americans to leave for their "own safety and welfare."

Phnom Penh is being resupplied temporarily by a 24-hour emergency U.S. airlift, but a U.S. official said, "There's no money to pay for a long airlift. The Cambodians simply have to get the river open or they will lose the war in a few months."

President Ford has asked Congress for an additional \$22 million in aid for Cambodia but is meeting opposition in Congress. The Cambodian government suffered other setbacks during the weekend 12 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, where heavy Khmer Rouge attacks drove a brigade from its headquarters.

and in northwest Cambodia, where insurgents captured the district town of Mong Russel and 4,000 tons of rice. The fate of 100 defenders and 10,000 civilians in the town was not known.

Other Developments

In other Indochina developments: South Vietnam's Interior Ministry announced it has dropped suits against six opposition newspapers accused of slandering President Nguyen Van Thieu. The government closed four of the papers on Feb. 8, charging

that their editorial staffs included Communist agents. "The slating of the newspapers is no longer deemed necessary," the Interior Ministry said, without elaborating.

India said it is taking steps "to establish formal contacts and more direct relations" with the Viet Cong. Officials said talks were under way in Hanoi to determine what the relationship would be. They indicated India would permit the Viet Cong to open a mission in New Delhi, although the level of representation was not yet known.

Shah Sees Drop in Oil Prices If West Trims Export Costs

SAINT MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran said today that it might be possible for oil producers to lower their prices if this was accompanied by a reduction in the prices of the agricultural and industrial products that they need.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi spoke at the airport here as he saw off French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after talks over lunch at the Shah's villa in this winter resort. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sought the Shah's support for a full-scale conference, in Paris, soon between oil-producing and consuming nations.

"The lowering of oil prices could be envisaged on condition it was accompanied by a lowering in the price of agricultural and industrial products which oil-producing nations require," the Shah said. "But will you be able to reduce your prices?" he asked.

'Basket of Commodities'

The comment was in line with the Shah's argument that oil prices should be linked to a "basket of commodities" produced by the industrial countries.

The Shah is on his annual ski vacation and before meeting Mr.

Giscard d'Estaing he talked with Senegal President Leopold Senghor and King Hussein of Jordan as well.

The French President went to Saint Moritz by helicopter from the French resort of Courmayeur south of Geneva, where he had also been skiing. He returned to Paris by air this evening.

Before leaving Courmayeur, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said his meeting with the Shah would involve preparations for his proposed energy conference.

He said that France will shortly be sending oil tankers to the conference, and that he is sure that the United States will support the conference.

Asked whether Washington and Paris differed on energy policy, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "Our points of view are reconcilable."

The United States has proposed a price for oil of around \$8 a barrel compared to the present price of \$11. Iran firmly supports a high price.

The Shah and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will discuss oil over lunch in Zurich tomorrow when they meet between Mr. Kissinger's visits to London and Paris.

Bones Vanished During War

Mystery of Peking Man Fossils Deepens

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—After nearly four years of renewed efforts to find the scientifically priceless fossil remains of Peking Man, which were lost during the Japanese invasion of China in World War II, the bones of that extinct race of men, if they still exist intact, remain as hidden as ever.

Although the efforts of philanthropists offering huge rewards, scientists, FBI agents, museum officials in several countries, military personnel and others have elicited hundreds of purported and sometimes tantalizing leads, not one has led to the rediscovery of a single fossil.

The bones, first dug up in 1926 near Peking, represented an early form of human being who lived in Asia about half a million years ago.

All that scientists have left to study are some plaster casts of the original bones.

On Friday, the casts of three partial skulls were removed from a vault at the American Museum of Natural History here and put on display.

And Harry Shapiro, curator emeritus of anthropology at the museum, an authority on Peking Man and a leader in the search for the fossils, reported that many of the clues that once appeared promising have failed to locate the fossils.

The mystery began in 1941 when a German scientist named Franz Weidenreich, an early student of Peking Man, had possession of the bones at the Peking Union Medical College. With a Japanese invasion imminent, Weidenreich attempted to smuggle the bones out of China.

Afraid to make the venture himself, Weidenreich took only plaster casts and left the originals for the U.S. Marines to ship out of the country.

The fossils were packed and prepared for shipment and at

least two boxes of bones were delivered to the Marines stationed in Peking for shipment by train to Camp Holcomb, a Marine base near the port of Chingwangtao. Little more than that is known.

Report From Marines

In 1971, two former Marines who had been stationed at Camp Holcomb told Mr. Shapiro that they had received the boxes of fossils but then stored them with various persons in the nearby city of Tientsin when they feared capture by the Japanese.

With that news Mr. Shapiro had hopes that the fossils might still be in Tientsin. He wrote an article about the mystery and the new clues in his museum's magazine, Natural History. This and subsequent press accounts reopened the search and purported leads started pouring in.

A wealthy Chicago businessman named Christopher Janus became interested in the search and offered a reward for information. His original offer of \$5,000 in 1972 has grown to \$150,000.

Although Mr. Janus's offer drew hundreds of predictably spurious claimants, it did elicit one of the most tantalizing new leads.

A woman who said she was the widow of an officer at Camp Holcomb called Mr. Janus in 1972 and said she had the fossils. She would not give her name, but a meeting was arranged in the observatory of the Empire State Building. The woman produced a photograph of some bones, said they were authentic but demanded a \$500,000 ransom. Before much could be discussed, she fled, telling Mr. Janus that people were taking her picture.

Later Mr. Janus put an ad in The New York Times and the woman, whose name is still not known, called him again. After subsequent discussions she turned over a print of the photograph but maintained her demand for

money and assurances from the Chinese government that it would turn the fossils against her for having the fossils.

Photographs Examined

Although the woman refused to allow anyone to examine the alleged fossils, several experts who have seen the photograph, including Mr. Shapiro, say that the one skull depicted bears a remarkable resemblance to that of Peking Man. The picture is too poor for a determination as to whether it is the real thing or a cast. The original collection included 41 skulls or portions of skulls. The original casts have been reproduced many times for various museums and individuals.

In an attempt to learn the woman's name, FBI agents were for a time, helping Mr. Shapiro track down Marines who served at Camp Holcomb. The effort failed.

Although Mr. Janus is still negotiating with someone claiming to be the woman's attorney (his associations have no record of him), Mr. Shapiro said there is little to indicate that the affair will lead much further.

"Frankly," Mr. Janus said during the weekend, "I believe this woman just may have the Peking Man but, again, this whole thing may be a hoax."

British Extend Soviet Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

up a key part of a broader program for bilateral economic and industrial cooperation that was signed today but, according to Mr. Wilson, worked out over the last year. He characterized it as possibly "the biggest breakthrough in Anglo-Soviet trade that I have known."

The program is in turn based upon the five-year economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by both nations in London in May.

Better Balance

Today's document signed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Korygin said that both sides had agreed to attempt to increase trade substantially and achieve a better balance, according to British sources here, last year's trade turnover was about \$1.2 billion and was weighted 4 to 1 in favor of the Soviet Union, in part because of Soviet exports of raw materials to Britain.

The British credit offered falls somewhat short of the \$2.5 billion in credits extended by France in a trade cooperation accord signed between the two nations and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in December. However, it is about seven times more than the \$300-million limit set by Congress on U.S. Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union in a four-year period.

Today's announcement of the British credits tended to bolster Moscow's contention that it could find trading partners elsewhere in the West. In declining the trade agreement with the United States last month, the Russians had expressed particular annoyance that the credit ceiling, which could not be exceeded without congressional authority, had been pegged too low.

BRITISH IN EUROPE
Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T yet. But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market. If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 11 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in at your local British Chamber of Commerce.

To rent a car in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's

europacar

In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service.

FISHERMEN PROTEST—A young fisherman shows his feelings during a demonstration yesterday at the Merchant Marine Ministry in Paris. Six persons were injured when police broke up the meeting, called to protest cut-price imports.

مكتبة الشهاب

1975/02/18

Economic Slump Pinches

Congressmen in U.S. Find Constituents Disillusioned

By David E. Rosenbaum

TITUSVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17 (UPI)—"The American people are not just frustrated with Congress, we're fed up with them," said Charles Ford, a retired naval officer, who was sitting in shirt-sleeves in Capt. Freeman's living room here overlooking South Lake.

It was a refrain that Rep. Louis Frey Jr. heard time and again as he toured his central Florida district.

Rep. James Cleveland heard the same thing from his constituents in New Hampshire. Rep. Butler Derrick heard it in South Carolina. Rep. Virginia Smith heard it in Nebraska, and countless other members of Congress heard it in their districts from one end of the country to the other.

Members of Congress, February of a nomination year, are a time for shoring up old ones, not building new ones.

At home through yesterday for the Lincoln Day recess, just three weeks after the new Congress convened, they mostly sounded out their old friends and found, not surprisingly, that the folks who voted for them in November still love them in February.

But they also found these constituents deeply disillusioned with Congress as a whole, disgusted with the bickering between the White House and Capitol Hill and unable to fathom why Congress and President Ford could not get together and devise a policy that would turn the slumping economy around and begin to solve the energy crunch.

The decline of the space program at Cape Canaveral, just southeast of here, sent the economy of Brevard County into a tailspin.

Unemployment reached 11.4 per cent in December and officials at the Florida Department of Commerce say the rate has surely risen steeply since then.

Waver Chapman, an executive with the J.C. Penney Co., says that sales at his stores in the county are down 25 per cent from last winter and last winter was a bad one because the gasoline shortage cut sharply into tourism.

There are estimates that as many as a third of the construction workers in the area are jobless and, when a new drug-store in Orlando announced last week that it was accepting job applications, the line began forming at 4:30 a.m.

Rep. Frey, a member of the House Republican leadership who is the most prominent Republican in Florida, is rather sanguine about the economic problems of his district.

"When things were going big at the Cape, everything was booming here," he said. "We'll never have that again and we'll have to get used to it. But you certainly don't get a sense of crisis here."

Rep. Frey does not have an economic or energy program of his own.

"I wish I had the magic solution but I don't," he told his constituents at virtually every stop.

But his constituents apparently have no illusions, either. At least they did not express them to the congressman.

They accepted his thesis—and that of President Ford—that the country must become less reliant on oil imports and that the only alternatives are higher prices or gasoline rationing.

There is a consensus that in this state, so dependent on tourists who come in by car, rationing would be disastrous.

Since they have no confidence that Congress can devise a successful energy policy, they are just as glad that Rep. Frey voted against the bill that would delay for 90 days President Ford's authority to impose higher fees on imported oil.



CANDIDATE—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen and wife after he entered race for Democratic presidential nomination.

Texas's Bentsen Is Candidate For Democratic Nomination

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Claiming "strong support" and pledging "an energetic, national campaign," Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas today became the 11th Democrat to announce formally his candidacy for the presidency.

The 64-year-old millionaire and former businessman told a large crowd of well-wishers and newsmen in the Senate Caucus Room.

"I wouldn't have entered the race unless I thought I could win."

But he said it would be physically and financially impossible for him to enter all the state primaries in advance of the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

The first-term senator, who served six years in the House two decades ago, said his travels last year in more than 30 states demonstrated he had "strong support in almost all the major states I've gone into."

He conceded that his strongest support was in Texas.

A reporter asked whether he would accept the vice-presidential nomination and Sen. Bentsen responded, "I should say not."

Sen. Bentsen has traveled more than 200,000 miles on his pulse-beating tour and has a viable campaign organization which already has collected more than

\$1 million, more than any other Democratic aspirant except Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. But he is not well known in the nation, partly because he has not thus far developed an issue to dramatize his candidacy.

Before this latest declaration, four other Democrats had formally offered themselves as candidates for next year's contest.

Earlier this month, Sen. Jackson formally entered the race, after prior declarations by Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota also has indicated he intends to run and Gov. Wallace and former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina are expected to join the swarm of Democratic hopefuls.

In his announcement, which listed his goals in broad terms, Sen. Bentsen criticized the Nixon-Ford administration for drifting without goals or plans.

"This administration, which has been in office since 1969, has failed to govern with either wisdom or foresight," he said. "It has bounced from crisis to crisis. It has reacted to the problems of the moment. It is without specific goals. It is without sensible plans."

He said he is "absolutely opposed" to President Ford's request for an extra \$300 million in aid for South Vietnam. And he brushed aside Mr. Ford's proposed million-barrel-a-day cut in oil imports as "ill-conceived."

Sen. Bentsen said that while "jobs are our most immediate need" in the present economic trouble, "economic opportunity and individual independence must remain our fundamental goals."

On foreign policy, Sen. Bentsen said the United States has been forced painfully to recognize the limits of power.

"While the United States must remain militarily secure and a formidable world leader, we must also be a peaceful leader," he said. "We must have a foreign policy which gives as much weight to interdependence as it does to military strength."

Sen. Bentsen said that today the world consists of nation states which fear each other but also need each other. "It is this question of needs which we must bring to the front."

U.S. Fetus-Death Case to Have Wide Impact

By Lawrence K. Altman

BOSTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The manslaughter conviction of Dr. Kenneth Edelin in the death of a male fetus after a legal abortion could have major legal, medical and socio-economic impacts on the practice of abortion and pediatrics in the United States.

Doctors and legal experts interviewed agreed that even if the Massachusetts or U.S. Supreme Court overturned the verdict, which Dr. Edelin's lawyer, William Romans, said would be appealed, the case would leave an indelible imprint on American medicine.

The verdict of guilty by a jury of nine men and three women who heard evidence for six weeks at the Suffolk County Courthouse, stunned the Boston medical community and doctors across the country.

A doctor who had carefully followed daily reports of Dr. Edelin's trial said, "Most of us were quite unprepared for the verdict."

The Clearest Point

Perhaps the clearest point is that the decision focuses on the second, or mid-trimester—that is, the fourth through six months of pregnancy—and has little bearing on abortions during the first three months, the period when most such procedures are done.

Dr. Howard Ulfelder, a gynecologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital, said, "The immediate effect on the practice of obstetrics and gynecology will be to limit interruptions in the mid-trimester to those in which there could be no argument as to whether the fetus is viable or not. In other words, late mid-trimester abortions probably will not be selected if it is at all possible to avoid them or unless there is some compelling medical reason as far as the mother is concerned."

But as a result of the verdict, legal experts said that even with such compelling reasons, the doctor runs the risk of being charged with homicide if he carries out the abortion.

In addition, obstetricians were expected to minimize the use of hysterectomies, operations similar to Caesarean sections, and tend to maximize the use of techniques such as injections of saline solution for second-trimester abortions.

No Easy Definition

The verdict is also likely to push the obstetrical profession to come up with a generally acceptable definition of viability, or the point at which a fetus is capable of sustaining life on its own outside the mother.

"That's not an easy thing to do," because of the lack of precise tests and examinations, Dr. Ulfelder said.

Doctors were uncertain about the verdict's impact on amniocentesis, a procedure widely used for genetic counseling. In amniocentesis, a needle is inserted in the womb early in the second trimester to withdraw fluid containing cells that are tested for several weeks in the laboratory.

A positive test result indicates that a baby will be born with certain genetic abnormalities or hereditary disease.

Dr. Arno Motulsky, an internationally respected medical geneticist at the University of Washington in Seattle, said, "At the present time most amniocentesis procedures are done in the second trimester when there is an indication of chromosomal abnormalities for people who have had a previous child with Down's syndrome, or mongolism, and older mothers who have a 1 or 2 per cent chance of bearing a child with Down's syndrome."

News Analysis

Reasons for Waiting

For physiological reasons, doctors usually cannot obtain a sufficient number of cells until the 16th week of pregnancy. Occasionally for technical reasons, the tests must be repeated at the 20th week.

Most doctors suspected that abortions would continue to be done in the second trimester for such patients.

Perhaps a legal procedure called a declaratory judgment may be needed to clarify when abortions may be done in the second trimester for mothers suspected of carrying a defective child.

Dr. William Curran, professor of legal medicine at Harvard, observed that Dr. Edelin's case might not have come about if the medical community had chosen to use a "declaratory judgment." This legal device permits doctors to ask a state supreme court justice for clarification of murky areas of the law before doctors carry out an operation or other procedure that might become the subject of court action.

"The United States Supreme Court's abortion decision is just the kind of situation where you use declaratory judgments because what the Supreme Court did was to leave a number of legal questions unanswered," Dr. Curran said.

Dr. Curran also pointed out that in the pioneering days of kidney transplant surgery the law was uncertain about what the parents' rights and responsibilities were for their minor children when the removal of a kidney from a well child would not benefit that child.

After such judicial clarification, Boston doctors went ahead and performed the transplant.

Dr. Curran said: "We have something that is not dissimilar here in the abortion situation—whether the physician's responsibility is only or primarily to the mother, or whether he owes a separate obligation to the fetus, and in effect goes against the wishes of the patient who by wanting an abortion does not want the child."

But the verdict in Dr. Edelin's case "hurts the opportunity to do anything by that method in Massachusetts now," Dr. Curran said.

Doctors said it would be the rare, bold obstetrician who would go ahead with an abortion in the second trimester, and then only if life-supporting equipment were in the delivery room to salvage the fetus, if it were viable.

Book Burning

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17 (AP)—This city's clean-air supervision has thwarted the plans of a church's youth department for a book burning.

Led by the Rev. Robert Gilstrap, pastor of the First United Pentecostal Church, a group of about 30 persons marched from the downtown area to a park to burn books they said were of a pornographic or occult nature.

However, open burning here is illegal and pornographic material is no exception, said George Delapp, the supervisor.

"Then we'll go home," Mr. Gilstrap said. "We are not a violent group. We were just coming out here to burn some literature."

Will Study Third-Party Idea

U.S. Conservative Conference Refuses Break Now With GOP

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Advocates of a conservative third party bowed to the wishes of many of their leaders yesterday and voted to reconsider any moves to break with the Republican party.

A compromise resolution, overwhelmingly approved at the final session of a four-day conservative conference here, expressed "increasing doubt" about the two-party system but went no further than creating a committee to review and assess conservative options for the future.

The action appeared to disappoint many of the 500 grassroots delegates, who had revealed in speeches denouncing the Ford administration and the Democratic Congress, but it was backed by virtually the entire leadership of the conservative movement.

The key resolution, approved by voice vote under rules barring any amendment, created a 13-member Committee on Conservative Alternatives empowered to "call another national meeting, if necessary, to chart more explicitly the future course of conservatism."

The group includes Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, and Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., half a dozen other Republicans, the chairman of the New York Conservative party and Eli Howell, a political consultant identified by the

group as a former assistant to Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Also members were Ronald Docksal, chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, and Stanton Evans, chairman of the American Conservative Union, which co-sponsored the meeting. Both Mr. Docksal and Mr. Evans support the third-party proposal, but Mr. Evans said they agreed to a resolution "that threatened the line in hopes we could come out of here with a degree of union."

During the session, most of the conservative delegates expressed disillusionment with the Republican party, whose current leadership, yesterday's resolution said, "has not effectively articulated or represented the conservative sentiment of the vast majority of Republicans."

President Ford yesterday sought to appease the conservatives, saying in an interview with the Washington Star-News that he wanted "responsible conservative backing" and believed a third party in 1976 "would probably defeat the real objectives of a conservative movement."

But neither Mr. Ford's appeal nor his defense of his policies and appointments against conservative criticism had as much effect on the meeting as the coolness of such conservative leaders as former California Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. James Buckley of New York to the third-party idea.

Reagan is 'Key'

Mr. Evans said in an interview that, "for the short run, at least, Reagan is the key to our hopes." And Mr. Reagan, in an appearance before the conference Saturday, discouraged third-party talk. Some conservatives hope to draft him for a challenge to Mr. Ford inside the Republican party.

Advocates of the final resolution said a delaying tactic would allow conservatives "to keep all our options open."

In various resolutions the delegates declared their opposition to the equal rights amendment and the public financing law for presidential campaigns, condemned the "spurious notion of détente" and called for restoration of the House Internal Security Committee.

Nixon Gives U.S. Further Papers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Former President Richard Nixon is donating additional parts of his pre-presidential papers to the federal government, the General Services Administration said today.

CSA Administrator Arthur Sampson said he had accepted Mr. Nixon's declaration of intent to offer papers and other historical materials as a gift at a future date. Under court order, Mr. Nixon's presidential papers remain in Washington.

Mr. Sampson said the pre-presidential papers will be deposited for the time being at the National Archives facility at Laguna Miguel, Calif. In his Jan. 28 letter offering the materials, Mr. Nixon asked that they be deposited at a place reasonably accessible to his home at San Clemente, Calif.



GETTING ITS BACK UP—Misty, a cross between a house cat and a leopard, snarls as her mother sits contentedly at the side. Misty's owner, Harrison Van Ard, of San Bernardino, Calif., spent 15 years developing the crossbreed.

Kentucky Town Kills a Million Blackbirds

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 17 (AP)—The city of Paducah says it killed about half of the 2 million blackbirds roosting here by spraying them with a detergent that washes away protective oils, causing them to die of exposure.

The city went ahead with plans to spray the birds after the Army won a favorable court ruling against environmental groups' efforts to block extermination of about 12 million birds at nearby Fort Campbell and the Milan Army Ammunition Depot in Tennessee.

Paducah Director of Public Services Gene Root said many of the birds sprayed Saturday night survived because the weather was not cold or wet enough.

City Manager William Howerton said the spraying had to be called off before it was completed because of unfavorable weather and the city might spray again later.

Slow Deaths

Birds died slowly yesterday, huddling together in groups against the cold.

A spokesman for the Kentucky Humane Society and Animal Rescue League said, "The society realizes that these things have to be killed but we wish they could be killed in a humane way—quickly."

Animal specialist Dr. Wade Kadel of the Kentucky Animal Diagnostic Laboratory said the birds do not freeze to death in the spray method, as has been

popularly believed, but die of shock.

"When you say the birds freeze to death, this has the connotation of a lot of pain," Dr. Kadel said yesterday. "These birds don't appear to be in a lot of pain to me."

Paducah was under no legal prohibition against killing its blackbirds but decided to wait for approval of the Army plan, which was given Friday after the environmentalists had exhausted their court appeals.

The Army has yet to spray its birds. Lt. Col. John Klose, public information officer at Fort Campbell, said the Army is following an appeals court suggestion to wait for the opinion of an independent

group of scientists on the long-range effects of the program before exterminating the birds on federal reservations.

On Thursday and Friday, officials in Robertson County, Tennessee, sprayed blackbirds infesting their county and reported about a million birds killed.

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Budget Cuts Will Curtail NASA Plans

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI)—The proposed federal budget for research and development during the fiscal year 1976—the year beginning July 1—spells death for many of the most ambitious programs in space and on the earth but seeks to assure the continuance of others.

Among the projects that failed to gain approval, at least for the coming year, were a particle-storage ring whose construction, over a four-year period, would have cost an estimated \$40 million.

Fed by the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif., it would have made possible head-on collisions between electrons and positrons far more energetic than any now available.

Another probable casualty of the budget is the follow-up Viking mission to Mars, whose launching in 1979 was to have profited by results from the two Viking craft to be launched in August, 1976, heading to Mars in the summer of 1976.

Because of the freeze on new projects, apart from those relating to such priority problems as energy production, the proposal for orbiting a large space telescope has been held in abeyance.

Apart from these cuts and deferrals, the mission to Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and Mars planned for the next few years are included in the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, even though it has risen only 6 per cent.

One of the most ambitious projects that would be funded, if Congress approves, would be a space test reactor. The reactor, incorporating a variety of innovations, would be the final step before the building of a small prototype reactor for power generation through the fusion of two heavy forms of hydrogen—deuterium and tritium. Such power has long been the goal of those who saw in fusion a source of relatively clean, safe and limitless energy.

The total proposed federal budget for research and development is roughly \$21 billion, a rise of 15 per cent over last year. As in the last two years, the share of the Defense Department accounts for roughly half the total. Despite the smallness of increase, NASA has today on schedule with \$1.5 billion of which \$1.2 billion is for the space shuttle.

Rep. Derrick's district, in the northwest part of the state, gave less than a quarter of its votes to the Democratic candidates in the last two presidential elections.

Steel Industry

Unemployment in the Pittsburgh area is well below the national average, thanks to the reasonably healthy conditions in the steel industry, but there, as elsewhere, the talk was about energy and the economy.

A doctor in Rep. Gary Myers's district feared that gasoline rationing and higher fuel prices would both be counterproductive because they "would drive U.S.-made cars off the road and force Americans to buy smaller European cars."

Rep. Myers was one of the 42 Republicans who voted to put off the imposition of oil import taxes. He told his constituents that he was leaning around to favoring rationing.

If there is no consensus on energy and economic proposals, there appears to be a clear one among the voters on Mr. Ford's recommendation that more military aid be sent to Vietnam and Cambodia.

In Nebraska, Republican Rep. Virginia Smith's constituents told her flatly that they did not want more aid. Rep. Frey was told the same thing in Florida. Rep. Cleveland in New Hampshire.

"It's only a matter of time when South Vietnam and Cambodia will fall to Communism," said Peter Winters, reading Rep. Frey a statement he had prepared in his rest home. "In view of the economic situation at home, we must not pour money in a spout in another venture."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—President Ford has no plans to visit Europe in the near future. White House officials said today. The officials were commenting on reports that Mr. Ford planned to visit Britain, France and West Germany at the end of next month.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Two senior Democratic senators yesterday sharply criticized President Ford's attacks on Congress, suggesting that a president who had not been elected to office might lack standing for a confrontation with Capitol Hill.

Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, appearing on separate television panel shows, disputed the President's charges that Congress was dragging its feet on his economic proposals.

"The manner in which the President has indicated this confrontation, I think, does not bode well," Sen. Byrd said on the CBS-TV show "Face the Nation."

"After all, he doesn't have a national constituency, and his is an inherited presidency, and it's unique in this regard. It doesn't have the national support that it should have."

Sen. Humphrey, appearing on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," said, "This confrontation politics—the takeoff supposedly on the campaign of Mr. Truman (former President Harry Truman), who campaigned against a 'do-nothing Congress' (in 1948), but Mr. Ford is not Mr. Truman—consider irresponsible. This country needs is cooperation."

Sen. Byrd said that while "jobs are our most immediate need" in the present economic trouble, "economic opportunity and individual independence must remain our fundamental goals."

On foreign policy, Sen. Bentsen said the United States has been forced painfully to recognize the limits of power.

"While the United States must remain militarily secure and a formidable world leader, we must also be a peaceful leader," he said. "We must have a foreign policy which gives as much weight to interdependence as it does to military strength."

Sen. Bentsen said that today the world consists of nation states which fear each other but also need each other. "It is this question of needs which we must bring to the front."

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Across Continent

Inglewood, Calif., is more than 3,000 miles away from Titusville, Fla., but the economic problems are strikingly similar.

Heavy layoffs in the automobile, aerospace and electronic plants, which normally provide employment for a quarter of Inglewood's residents, have brought the unemployment rate in Rep. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke's district to an estimated 17 per cent.

But the office of Mrs. Burke, who is a Democrat, hears more complaints about the rising price of gasoline than it does about unemployment. As in the rest of Los Angeles County, there is hardly any means of transportation but the automobile.

Rep. Derrick, a freshman, was one of only 16 Democrats who voted against delaying the imposition of oil import taxes.

He is, he told his South Carolina constituents, opposed to gas rationing and, besides, "I think President Ford is doing a creditable job."

"He's the only man who has come forward with a bold program," Rep. Derrick declared. "I don't agree with a lot of it, but I commend him for developing one."</

Why the number of ships registered in the United States (except during the sudden explosions of them during two great wars) wasted away in the latter half of the 19th century has always been something of a

The experience with the sea lanes was not without its effect on the laws governing American airline companies. Foreign investors cannot own more than a quarter of their stock, and the Iranian program, which may involve the purchase of only 13 per cent of Pan Am, must still be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. But the investment by Tehran still points up the problems that can be created by those masses of oil dollars afloat in the world. The international aspect of Pan Am also makes it very clear that the oil dollar is not only of national concern.

In September, Gen. Antonio de Spínola was forced out of the presidency when he sought to resist this trend. Last month, in a second major crisis, the Communists prevailed upon the military—over Socialist opposition—to approve a law providing for a

THE NEW YORK TIMES

As far as the Israel/Egypt sector is concerned, there is then the difficulty of defining what makes up the "piece of land" and what the "piece of peace", for neither side can risk internal accusations of having given away too much and received too little. And though the attempt must be made, as the essential prerequisite for further progress, all the major problems, such as Israel's future frontiers and very existence, the status of Jerusalem and above all the questions of the Palestinians, would still remain to be tackled. None of this can be divorced from the background of the super-power confrontation-détente complex or from the question of how the overall Middle East situation fits

NEW YORK—There are few physicians who would recommend the use of the cigar, pipe or cigarette as an aid to the preservation of good health, or as a remedy for a disease. Notwithstanding these adverse views, there are still many medical men who think that the harm said to be effected by the use of tobacco has been somewhat exaggerated, and they think that if one does not smoke when one is young, if one does not inhale and, naturally, if one does not smoke to excess, then the danger is minimal.

February 18, 1925

PARIS—Several thousand holders of bonds issued in France by the Czarist Government of Russia are to hold a mass meeting here on Saturday. A formal program, which will be the minimum sum acceptable to the bond holders in any negotiations between the French and Soviet governments, will be drafted at this meeting, and special consideration is to be given to the question of the safety of individuals and the security of personal property of foreigners visiting or residing in Soviet Russia.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Aid to Turkey

as obviously been that the U.S. aid to Turkey be terminated, regardless of the cost to the hundreds of thousands of his own people who, as he has been at pains to point out to us, are sitting in tents throughout a cold winter while he plays his

ecite a poem by Heinrich Heine
"Mit deinen blauen Augen")—
libert with a slight American ac-
cent (the synthesis having been
performed on an computer raised
n American English).

IANFRED R. SCHROEDER.
Göttingen, West Germany.

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Neighbors' Reaction Awaited

Latin Arms-Curb Pact Faces Worst in Brazil Air Buildup

By Marvin Howe

JO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The two-month-old Ayacucho declaration on the limits of arms in Latin America, which U.S. diplomats hailed at the time as unprecedented, is to be given its first test, all eyes expect delivery early next month of the first three of the continent's main military powers, did not sign the pact agreement and considered meaningless.

Questioned by Will Brazil's neighbors, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, nations which did the declaration, stand by watch Brazil build up its force or will there be the chain reaction of Latin purchases?

One of them or the other, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Panama, has shown any sign of cancelling arms or reducing military spend. On the contrary, Argentina is to be nearing agreement \$350-million deal for military equipment and technology. Brazil, Chile is said to be buying 15 fighters and 15 support planes and trying to make all for tanks and anti-tank missiles with the United States. Brazil has also ordered five

transport craft from the United States and is completing negotiations for 12 anti-submarine helicopters and turbojets from Britain.

Such statements as that signed at Ayacucho have been made in the past and forgotten, military sources here say, pointing out that the signatories at Ayacucho, the city where Peruvian independence was attained, merely agreed not to purchase "offensive weapons of a sophisticated nature."

Who will decide what is offensive and what is not? It will determine the difference between sophisticated and conventional?" a skeptical officer asked.

Purportedly, Latin America is engaged in an arms race: The politically volatile Latin American countries have a permanent demand for arms for internal security purposes.

In addition, there are international differences that have produced volumes of rhetoric but have not yet been serious enough to generate armed conflict—differences such as the Brazil-Argentina rivalry over the Patagonia River dams, Ecuador's territorial claims on Peru and the Colombian-Venezuelan border dispute in the potentially oil-rich Gulf of Venezuela.

Perhaps the tensest situation is the one between Peru and Chile. Dating from the 1879 War of the Pacific when Chile seized mineral-rich coastal land from Peru and Bolivia, the animosity has been exacerbated by the ideological differences between the socialist military regime in Lima and the conservative military junta that seized power in September, 1973, in Santiago. Diplomatic observers feel the potentially explosive situation is probably the principal factor behind Peru's sponsorship of the Ayacucho declaration.

Another possible reason behind Peru's initiative was the criticism directed against Lima by neighboring countries over the purchase a year ago of 155 Soviet tanks. Peru was denounced, particularly in Chile and Brazil, for serving as a new staging base for the Soviet Union in Latin America.

The United States was Latin America's principal arms supplier during World War II and for the two following decades, providing mostly surplus equipment. However, in the mid-1960s the U.S. Congress put a ceiling on arms sales to the area and the Latin turned to Europe, mainly Britain, France and West Germany. Between 1967 and 1972, the Latin bought only 13 percent of their weapons from the United States, according to a State Department study.



ALPINE OUTING—Hikers and skiers head for hills near Munich to take advantage of sunny weather.

Obituaries

Dr. C. Mildred Thompson, 93, Dean Emeritus at Vassar

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (UPI)—Dr. C. Mildred Thompson, 93, educator, historian and dean emerita of Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., died yesterday after a long illness.

Miss Thompson was dean of Vassar for 25 years. She also was head of the history department.

For four years after her retirement in 1948, she taught history at the University of Georgia and conducted a study on the education of women.

While in her 70s, Miss Thompson was named dean of women at the College of Free Europe in Strasbourg, a school whose students were exiles from Communist countries.

She was the only woman member of the U.S. delegation to the conference of Allied ministers of education, held in London in 1942.

She was a delegate to the 1945 London conference during which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was founded.

Miss Thompson helped draft the UNESCO charter along with

former Sen. William Fulbright, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and others.

Wilder Foote

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT)—Wilder Foote, 89, who retired in 1960 as director of the United Nations Press, Publications and Public Services Division, died Friday of a heart ailment in Rockland, Maine.

After a career as a newsman and in government service during World War II, Mr. Foote became U.S. representative on a special committee that planned the United Nations Department of Public Information.

In 1947, when the UN Bureau of the Press and Publications was set up, Mr. Foote joined the secretariat and was appointed its director.

Maude Elizabeth Kee

BLUEFIELD, W.Va., Feb. 17 (AP)—Maude Elizabeth Kee, 75, the only woman to have been elected to Congress from West Virginia, died Saturday after a long illness.

She served as her congressman's administrative assistant beginning in 1932, then won a special election in 1951 to succeed him. A Democrat, she won re-election six times before retiring in 1964. Her son, James Kee, succeeded her.

Frances Thomas

PAWLING, N.Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Frances Thomas, 81, wife of a newspaper and author Lowell Thomas Jr., died yesterday at her estate in the Dutchess County community following a long illness.

She is survived by her husband, her son, Lowell Thomas Jr., who is lieutenant governor of Alaska, and two grandchildren.

Norman Treigle

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bass-baritone Norman Treigle, 47, a mainstay of the New York City opera for the last 10 years, was found dead at his residence here last night.

The cause of his death was not known.

Renowned as an outstanding singing actor, Mr. Treigle preferred roles which were balanced in voice and drama.

He was noted for his portrayals of the title role of Boito's "Mefistofele," of Mephistopheles in "Faust" and of the multi-part villain in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman."

Luis Segura

MADRID, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—Bullfighter Luis Segura, 36, died of a heart attack during a bullfight here yesterday.

Mr. Segura was acting as a banderillero—who sticks colored darts into the bull's neck before the matador is allowed to approach the matador.

Teresa Bonifacio

VERONA, Italy, Feb. 17 (AP)—Teresa Bonifacio, 78, has died after a decade as queen of the Children of Wind Gypsy tribe in Italy.

U.S. Tuna Men to Pay \$3 Million to Ecuador

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ecuador will receive nearly \$3 million in fine payments and surrendered cargoes in exchange for the release of 100 American tuna fishermen held for three weeks, according to August Peraldo, general manager of the American Tuna Boat Association.

The fishermen were aboard seven San Diego-based tuna boats seized by Ecuadorian gunboats Jan. 24 for violating the Latin American country's 200-mile fishing zone. The U.S. government, which recognizes only a 12-mile limit, will reimburse the fishermen for 70 percent of their fines. Mr. Peraldo said. He expressed indignation that the United States did not attempt to gain release of the fishermen.

Knocking at the French Academy's Door

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Feb. 17 (IHT)—During a 1935 campaign for women's suffrage in France, Louise Weiss and her girls beat off the police with powder puffs when they tried to disrupt the women's vote-in. Three hundred years before that, Cardinal Richelieu founded the Académie Française for the preservation of the French language.

Today, Louise Weiss, novelist, journalist, feminist, pacifist, chronicler of an epoch and honorary citizen of the State of Texas, stands knocking at the academy's door. She is armed with a lifetime of literary works, a slew of honorary titles and university degrees and a rare and precious knowledge of the human conditions in some of the remotest corners of the world.

Of the 40 available seats under the academy's *couple*, not one has ever been occupied by a female. Miss Weiss believes that she would have been admitted long ago if she were a man. Showing a disarming lack of false modesty, she said, "Many have told me it is not my oeuvre that is in question."

Little Dispute

With five published volumes of memoirs, more than 30,000 pages of newspaper writings, plus several novels of which were crowned by the Académie Française itself, there seems to be little dispute over her contribution to the body of French letters. When the first volume of her memoirs was published 10 years ago, *Le Monde's* reviewer P.H. Simon, himself an Académicien, said, "Her style brings to life people and events, giving a literary accent to her memoirs that should assure it an audience outside the circle of history's curiosity seekers and political specialists."

Many members of the academy insist that women are considered just like anyone else. Historian Pierre Gaxotte notes, "I do not know if Miss Weiss will be elected, but she will certainly have her place in the academy." Miss Weiss smiles at this, and asks, "Isn't it strange that among the 25 million women who live in France, not one has been found worthy to sit among the 40 Académiciens?"

Such enormous odds do not daunt her, for she has always



Louise Weiss outside the Académie Française.

fought for what she believes in, namely peace and equality. An ardent pacifist, she founded the political weekly, *La Nouvelle Europe*, in 1918 and edited it until 1934, constantly exposing the forces of worldwide disarmament. Forced underground during World War II, she became agent No. 1410 in the network *Patriot Recupere* and editor-in-chief of the clandestine paper, *La Nouvelle République*.

After the War

After the war, she went to observe and write about the Nuremberg Trials, where she was struck by the discrepancy between and hypocrisy of wartime and peace-

time concepts of legality and morality. This shock was never forgotten. In this month's issue of *La Nouvelle Revue des Deux Mondes*, she writes, "For example, I could not imagine that, one day, in Japan, Minister Shigemitsu, condemned for having caused war, would be freed, and that in 1954 he would negotiate, on his country's behalf, with those same Americans who had incarcerated him. What was criminal?"

To carry on her work for peace, Miss Weiss has established a foundation in her name that awards a yearly prize to the best book dealing with human aggression and its possible cures.

New Ballet With Kung Fu, Karate

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT)—For the first 10 minutes of "Shukunnet," it looked as if the Royal Ballet might have backed another winner. The choreographer, Jack Carter, has been around for some time, making his own distinctive and controversial versions of the full-length classics and also creating various dramatic works, of which the best-known is "Witch Boy," long a staple of the Festival Ballet repertoire.

This is the first time he has been asked to work with the Royal Ballet and he has come up with a lurid and spectacular tale presumably intended to combine the Oriental appeal of "The Mikado" or "Flower Drum Song" with the fashionable physical excitement of kung fu.

The score by Shoumei Amashita, the Japanese percussion player, pop composer and theater director, combines percussive effects, vocal noises (including grunts from the dancers), Japanese instruments and rather nondescript Western orchestral sounds. The costumes by Norman McDowell look authentic, at least to a Western eye, and range from the elaborate ceremonial clothes of the opening wedding procession to artistic rag for the bandits who assault and kill the bridegroom.

The opening scene, with the bandits erupting on to the scene and then lying in wait in the shadows of the forestage, the violent killing, and the bride's decision to seize a sword and seek out revenge, is certainly theatrical. But as the heroine proceeds to kill off the three leading bandits in different ways, and fling one of them into the air, our interest sags.

Marion Tait in the leading role is not given much beyond a number of costume changes to indicate character development, and the bandits are only required to grunt, kick and fight. They all cope extremely well, especially Stephen Jeffries as the bandit who finds himself engaged in single unarmed combat with the bride, but the drama is too predictable and too crude to compensate for the lack of dancing and choreographic invention.

Even the ingenious use of Oriental scenic effects proved a mixed blessing at the premiere Friday in Stratford-on-Avon. At one point transparent screens were solemnly moved backstage to form the front of a house, but all that the heroine emerged to set off on her quest, and then slunk off into the wings during a lighting black-out. The device of having two "invisible" men in black to remove props and dead bodies provoked titters when the bodies

ENGLAND

could be all too clearly seen crawling behind the screens.

As the only justification for a work of this kind would be its box-office appeal and its theatrical effectiveness, these production details are serious faults. I doubt if the considerable effort of rehearsal, including special coaching in kung fu and karate, and the cost of the costumes, will prove justified.

Peter Wright's "Arpège," the other new work taken into the touring company's repertoire on the same evening, is presumably less expensive, being abstract. Peter Farmer has provided an attractively patterned green backcloth, a leafy chandelier, and some elegant classical tuts for the women, with short-tailed jackets for the men.

It is a slight reworking of the piece first mounted for the Royal Ballet School last year, and while it served well enough to show off the students, it seems too empty and sterile a series of academic steps to justify restaging. Certainly it gives the touring dancers a chance to display their talents. Bruce Latt, who has been away from ballet for a few years. The ensemble, a bit ragged on Friday, will no doubt improve. But the same

dancers would be more rewardingly employed in a more inventive work in similar style. The tinkly 18th-century music by Bolleddi scarcely helps; it soon becomes monotonous and in rapid passages the solo harp is inaudible.

These two new works sandwiched the most worthwhile item on the program, Ashton's well-established version of "The Dream," to the Mendelssohn music. The touring company has not performed this ballet for several years. Its return is part of the welcome regeneration of the company to include a corps de ballet. They and the new supporting cast were extremely successful, while for this performance Antoinette Sibley, Anthony Dowell and Alexander Grant came from Covent Garden to give exemplary performances of the roles which were created for them. Wayne Sleep came too, with his sprightly and appealing Puck. "The Dream" on tour loses something for lack of space but gains immensely in dramatic impact. Dowell's Oberon, in particular, seemed to have more character than I have ever noticed at Covent Garden. Grant, who will be 50 on Saturday, is still absolutely secure on his points as Bottom and still brings his portrayal unrivalled artistry, humor and pathos.

There was a chance to be reminded also of his humor last week when he danced the cruel and sympathetic bumpkin Alain in a revival of Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" at Covent Garden. Rudolf Nureyev made one of his rare appearances in a comic role as Colas; both he and Marie Perle brought much humorous touches and more star personality to the ballet than most of their predecessors. "Fille" is easily strong enough to benefit from this treatment; apart from some minor mishaps in the lifts, both stars were in dazzling technical form. The rest of the cast played up to them and the sold-out house (which is by no means always to be found at Covent Garden nowadays) gave them all a prolonged ovation.

Unorthodox Art Show

Approved by Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (AP)—A small exhibition of unorthodox art, sanctioned by Soviet authorities, will open this week in Moscow, artist Lydia Masterkova said.

The show, to open Thursday in the bee-keeping pavilion of Moscow's Economic Exhibition of Achievements, will feature 100 works by 20 artists, all members of the sponsoring Graphic Artists' Union, Miss Masterkova said.

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Use of 'the Pill' Found to Increase Risk of a Stroke

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—An oral contraceptive—the pill—face a higher of a stroke than those who do not, according to a report published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* yesterday.

A report, prepared by an organization called the Collaborative Group for the Study of Women, was based on interviews with several hundred women from 15 to 44 years old.

The study found that women took the pill and who smoked had high blood pressure or other health problems, a significantly stronger risk of a stroke.

Oral contraceptives alone raised the risk of a stroke, the report said.

It recommended that oral contraceptives not be used by women with high blood pressure, and said oral contraceptives probably did not be used by women who had migraines associated with visual disturbances, or by women whose headaches are aggravated by use of the pill.

Greek Communist Exiles Weigh Return

By Sidney Weiland

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—Thousands of Greek Communist exiles after the Greek Civil War ended 36 years ago, soon get the chance to return home. But some are not sure they want to go.

Problems are mostly low and practical, as the exiles contemplate uprooting families established in towns and villages throughout Eastern Europe.

Large Greek colonies in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia include many who were there as well as others who fled local citizens and raised families which have almost no ties with Greece.

Nevertheless, there has been a great interest among exile communities since the new democratic Greek government of Konstantinos Karamanlis announced last month that it would lead repatriation requests.

Greeks may form the single refugee group in Europe, but their numbers are difficult to gauge accurately.

Greek officials said that there were between 60,000 and 80,000 in Communist countries, living 14,000 in the Soviet Union.

Greek officials say that all refugees in Russia want to return to Greece, preferably all together. For many, this may be too easy, as they have been in the Soviet Central Asia, and the Uzbek city of Tashkent.

Exiles are the last of 100,000 Communist activists—some facing criminal charges in Greece—who fled to neighboring countries and Bulgaria during the 1946-1949 civil war. The revolt was crushed only with U.S. support for the Greek government.

Loyal to Moscow

any refugees were stranded in Yugoslavia when President defied Stalin and broke away the Soviet bloc. Many of a loyal to Moscow, moved to Communist countries.

The largest single community still in Yugoslavia. Belgrade says that the total may be 30,000 Yugoslav citizens, but estimates suggest that the figure is exaggerated.

The estimated 13,000 Greek exiles were in the reformist movement led by Alexander Dubcek in the Czechs generally supported Mr. Dubcek and found themselves in official disfavor when he was ousted.

Now, they are divided into two groups, one supporting the pro-Greek Communist party, other backing the "Inter-Greek" party of Greece, which follows an independent

policy. Both groups are cautiously interested in repatriation. Greek diplomats said that some return visas were granted even when Greece was under military rule. The process is now likely to be accelerated.

But there are suspicions on both sides. The Greek government is wary of readmitting Communists who could cause trouble and the refugees are assessing the advantages and disadvantages of going home. Some came from peasant homes but obtained technical qualifications in Eastern Europe and now earn relatively good pay. They question whether they will get such jobs in Greece.

In Moscow, Greek Communist leaders told Greek Embassy officials that the exile community would like to return en masse. But the embassy replied that each application is being studied individually.

Most of the Tashkent Greeks work in local factories. Only a few are believed to have married Soviet citizens. Most children in the group are regarded by Soviet authorities as Greeks.

Of the 7,500 refugees in Poland, nearly half are under 25. Although most of the younger people were born in Poland, there has been little integration. Greeks tend to marry Greeks and children go to Greek-language classes.

Some community leaders in Wrocław and other Polish centers complain that there have been delays in getting permission for visits to Greece on compassionate grounds or by young people born in exile.

Bulgaria may have about 16,000 Greeks, although many have been assimilated. Their future may be favorably affected by close relations now being established between the governments in Sofia and Athens.

The assimilation problem is predominant also in Hungary, where about 5,000 Greeks live. Many were orphans settled there after the civil war and placed in hostels and student homes. They rapidly mastered Hungarian and made new lives.

Several thousand refugees are believed to be in Romania but no figures are available. There are virtually none in East Germany.

Throughout the area, requests for repatriation come mainly from young people, some who want only to make visits, and the elderly, Greek diplomats reported.

The Greeks are sure that the Communist governments are unlikely to create obstacles if the exiles decide to leave, unless there is a mass exodus which could disrupt local economies. The problems lie more within families and with the government in Athens.

Producers Plan Continued Curb On Coffee Sales

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 17 (AP)—Coffee producers have decided against a freeze on sales and instead will continue withholding part of their production through March, hoping prices will go up.

"We are not trying to force or threaten and we do not want charity," said Fausto Canzu Pena of Mexico, president of the World Coffee Producers Group. "But we do want some response from the consuming nations."

He said representatives of 42 nations which produce about 90 percent of the world's coffee decided in a weekend meeting here what would be a reasonable price scale. But "we will not make that publicly known," he said. "That is part of our strategy."

A 100-pound sack of coffee sells for as low as \$55 on the New York wholesale market, compared to \$75 a year ago. Producers began their export cutback Oct. 1 and about 26 percent of the world coffee production is currently withheld. But so far the price has not risen.

The growers and the consumers will meet in London in March to try to draft a new international coffee agreement.

Youth Festival in Cuba

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (Reuters)—The 11th Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival will be held in Havana in the summer of 1978, it was announced here.

British Import Curbs Urged by Economists

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The views of the 11 Cambridge economists run counter to the Labor administration's policy, which is firmly opposed to government intervention in the economy.

Revival Seen in Euromart

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—The London Euromart market, which had been contracting sharply since last summer, has started to expand, according to a survey of London data published today.

The five weeks ended Jan. 15, net amount of Euromart sales outstanding after inter-continental clearing, had risen to about \$4.6 billion, up from \$4.1 billion in the five weeks ended Dec. 15, 1974.

August, following the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in Germany and generalized concern about the creditworthiness of the bank, the size of the market contracted to about \$1.125 billion, a recovery since then was only until the \$4.3 billion level in January.

Analysts attributed January's increase to a delay in common of some syndicated loans in the new year, when banks no longer under constraints now a high proportion of cash and of their financial statements.

In addition, there seems to have been a sizable outflow from U.S. banks to their London subsidiaries, presumably to take advantage of higher European interest rates. In the five weeks ended Jan. 15, net currency deposits of U.S. banks in London rose nearly \$2.3 billion, representing about 48 per cent of the overall increase. As of Jan. 15, net currency deposits of U.S. banks in London totaled \$45.8 billion, or about 39 per cent of the total outstanding.

Though evidence is only suggestive, it seems likely the reducing states have been increasing their dollar deposits with U.S. banks in recent months. Bank of England data show that for other than official borrowing of foreign currency, net capital inflows into the United Kingdom have tapered off since November when Saudi Arabia led to stop taking payment for its oil exports in sterling.

Similarly, the amount of oil flowing to New York has not been very high, and the amount of oil flowing to New York has not been very high, and the amount of oil flowing to New York has not been very high.

Elimination of this would suggest that oil-state deposits in the London Euromart market will be continuing at high levels.

Japan Deficit In Payments Is Narrowed

Favorable Trend Seen In Balance in January

JAPAN, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$1.22 billion in January from \$1.94 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said in a provisional report today.

Last month's deficit broke a string of four consecutive months of payments surpluses, but the comparison is not necessarily a useful one because Japan's balance of payments nearly always shows a substantial deficit in January for seasonal reasons.

The January deficit was financed almost entirely by increased short-term borrowing abroad by commercial banks. The net short-term external liabilities of the commercial banking system jumped to \$12.78 billion at the end of January from \$11.59 billion at the end of December.

In contrast, the country's official reserves of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies stood at \$13.51 billion at the end of January, almost unchanged from \$13.52 billion a month earlier.

The merchandise trade account showed a \$590-million deficit in January against the year-earlier \$816-million deficit. Last month's exports were listed as \$3.61 billion, up 41 per cent from a year earlier, while imports were put at \$4.2 billion, up 25 per cent.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis the trade account was in surplus by \$656 million, up from a revised \$454-million surplus in December. The January upturn halted a two-month deterioration in the seasonally-adjusted trade totals.

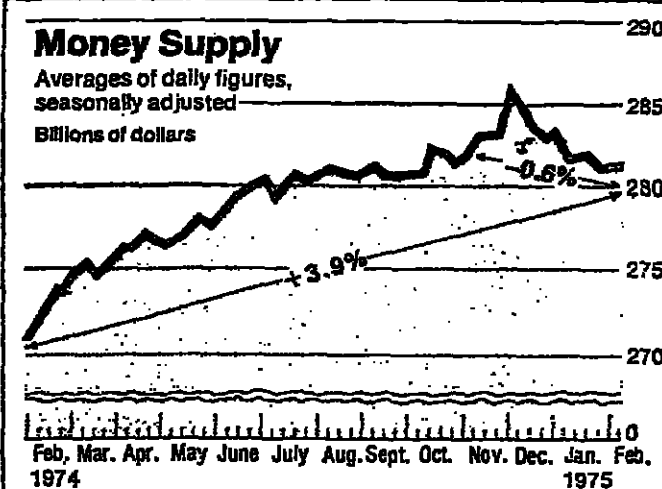
Exports totaled \$5.35 billion in January after seasonal adjustment, 7.1 per cent from the preceding month. Imports, at \$4.6 billion, were up 3.3 per cent from December.

The services and transfer payment accounts showed a \$540-million deficit in January against a \$480-million deficit a year earlier.

Those totals added to the trade balance produce the current account, which was in deficit by \$1.13 billion last month, compared with a \$1.25-billion deficit in January 1974.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the current account was in surplus by \$118 million in January against a \$72-million surplus in December. As trends in the current account are considered one of the best measures of the fundamental strength of a nation's currency, the improvement Japan is showing in this area helps to explain the recent strength of the yen on foreign exchange markets.

Japan's currency closed at 236.425 yen to the dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today, a substantial improvement from its month-earlier level of 300.775. The January balance-of-payments figures were released after trading had ended for the day in Tokyo.



The money supply (M-1) consists of demand deposits plus currency and coin held by the nonbank public. Compounded annual rates of change are based on averages of four weeks ended in periods indicated. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

New Cut in U.S. Prime Rate Seen After Action by Fed

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve apparently has lowered its target for a key short-term rate once again as part of its plan to foster easier credit conditions. This latest move will provide some impetus for further reductions in the prime lending rate of commercial banks, which is currently 8 3/4 per cent at some banks and a bit higher elsewhere.

Specifically, the Fed seems to have lowered its acceptable trading band for federal funds, or reserves that banks lend each other.

"There's no question but that the Fed is easing further," a market analyst said on Friday. His comment came after the Fed had injected temporary reserves into the banking system at the close of a week when many observers had expected a draining of reserves because of various factors.

Currently, the acceptable band on federal funds appears to be 5 3/4 to 6 1/4 per cent. In the middle of last week, the target range had been estimated at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. (At the end of 1974, the effective, or median, rate was 8 1/2 per cent.)

Federal funds serve as a key barometer of the Fed's intentions. As such, there exist a variety of reasons for the latest nudges toward lower rates.

At the end of last week, the Fed reported that the nation's industrial output fell by 3.5 per cent, the biggest one-month decline since 1937. This development, which further serves to show that the United States is mired in its deepest recession since World War II, suggests that further monetary ease is in order.

Furthermore, the Fed still remains stymied in its efforts to help foster growth in the money supply. Actually, the nation's money supply has dipped at an annual rate of 0.6 per cent during the latest three months, despite efforts by the nation's money manager to make it grow faster.

Arabs to Review Boycott Blacklist

DAMASCUS, Feb. 17 (AP).—Boycott officers from 20 Arab states will meet in Cairo Feb. 23 to reconsider the status of several U.S. and Japanese companies accused by the Arabs of dealing with Israel, the Arab boycott commissioner general Mohammed Mahgoub said over the weekend.

The officers are to review applications by 54 companies wishing to be removed from the blacklist. Mr. Mahgoub said most of them have fulfilled the boycott office's demand to "freeze" their business in Israel.

"New companies will be added to the blacklist," he added. He said the conference will take up the status of Sony, the Japanese electronics firm, and will "review the activities of certain American information companies, such as CBS and NBC, and banks."

Sony was given a six-month warning last year to set up an electronics plant in some Arab country similar to one it operates in Israel or be boycotted throughout the Arab world. Industry sources here said Sony has so far not built the plant.

"The boycott is not based on racism or religion," said Mr. Mahgoub. "We only boycott whoever supports Israel militarily or economically, regardless of religion or nationality."

He stressed that the boycott had never affected any bank because of the religion of its owners.

Three European banking houses with Jewish officers—Rothschild, Lazard Freres and Warburg—said in recent weeks that they were kept out of deals to syndicate international bond issues because of the opposition of Arab banks.

"A number of (Jewish-owned) banks are boycotted because their owners have a confirmed position toward Israel and Zionism," said Mr. Mahgoub. "Many of these banks helped establish the state of Israel and were supporting it economically and militarily."

"Do you really imagine that the stock exchanges and commodity markets in the United States were closed Monday for the George Washington birthday observance."

Three Kuwaiti Finance Firms Gaining Power in Loan Mart

By Juan de Onis

Three large Kuwaiti investment companies, which are enforcing an Arab boycott against banks that support Israel financially, are a powerful group in underwriting loans and promoting investments in Europe, Africa and Asia.

During the last year, these Kuwaiti concerns have been leaders or co-managers with the world's top investment banks in placing a large amount of the issues of bonds, notes and loans put out for international underwriting.

The borrowers range from the City of Copenhagen, the Republic of Ireland and the Asian Development Bank to the Nova Scotia Power Co., Sudan Airlines and the National Bank of Hungary, to name a few.

The three investment concerns are the Kuwait Investment Co. (KIC), the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (KFTC) and the Kuwait International Investment Co. (KIIC).

Scores of private companies also have turned to them for medium-term to long-term capital drawing on the accumulation of government reserves in Kuwait from \$8 billion in oil-export income last year.

Among these private companies were Marubeni, a Japanese trading concern, which insisted that a Kuwaiti investment company be included as a co-manager of a \$20-million borrowing just organized by Kleinwort Benson, the London investment bank.

The inclusion of the Kuwaiti company as co-manager assured the placement of a large part of the issue in Arab-owned funds. But the Kuwaitis informed Kleinwort Benson that three prospective underwriters for the Marubeni issue had to be eliminated or the Kuwaiti concern would not participate.

The blacklisted firms were S.G. Warburg, Lazard Freres and N.M. Rothschild, all on the Arab boycott list.

Kuwait, the foremost financial center on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf, is far ahead of Saudi Arabia or other oil-rich Arab countries in developing financial institutions.

KIC was the first of the investment enterprises created in Kuwait in 1964. The government put up 50 per cent of the initial capital of \$15 million. Since then, KIC's assets have risen to \$175 million at the end of last year. The private Kuwaiti shareholders earn a 12-per-cent dividend on investment, with no taxes.

The KFTC was established in 1967 with the government putting up 50 per cent of the capital, which was initially \$35 million, and 600 private shareholders the rest. The shares have risen in value on the Kuwaiti exchange from \$35 to more than \$100. It has managed 15 foreign issues in the last year.

He said that Chemical Bank of New York, First National Bank of Chicago, the French arms manufacturing company Engis Matra and others are among several companies to be removed from the blacklist.

KIIC, which began operating just a year ago, is privately owned with paid-in capital of \$17 million. The shares are traded publicly, but the company is owned mainly by a group of wealthy Kuwaiti merchant families. In its first year of operation, the company was co-manager of 10 issues, including a \$40 million eight-year loan for Hungary.

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Telephone		1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	26.2	23.5	
Profits (millions)	3.1	2.9	
Per Share	5.27	5.08	

Cummins Engine		1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$32.97	\$85.3	
Profits (millions)	24.2	26.3	
Per Share	3.28	3.75	

Extra Corp.		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	196.3	178.9	
Profits (millions)	8.5	8.4	
Per Share	1.14	1.11	

Kellogg		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	256.9	132.2	
Profits (millions)	13.2	11.8	
Per Share	0.18	0.16	

Greyhound		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	892.9	919.8	
Profits (millions)	13.8	28.5	
Per Share	0.53	0.68	

Kroger		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	1,009.8	838.4	
Profits (millions)	72.0	65.9	
Per Share	0.98	0.89	

GT & E		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	1,505.6	1,387.6	
Profits (millions)	107.1	103.0	
Per Share	0.81	0.78	

Genesco		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	\$5.7	\$5.7	
Profits (millions)	10.5	0.2	
Per Share	0.39	0.01	

First Charter Fin		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	\$5.7	\$5.7	
Profits (millions)	10.5	0.2	
Per Share	0.39	0.01	

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"We'll be stressing fundamentals," says the new manager and designated-bitter of the Indians. "Do you know there are guys making 60, 70 and 80 thousand dollars in the game and they can't even slide?"



Beats Floyd, Nichols

American League Races: Rangers Chase the A's, Yanks Pursue Orioles

Western Division

Signings and Arbitration

Billy Williams

Jeff Burroughs

Catfish Hunter

Lee May

A crowd of more than 110,000—the largest to watch an auto race in this country except for the Indianapolis 500—gave Parsons, 33, a rousing ovation after he took the checkered flag in one of the most surprising finishes in the stock car classic's 17 runnings.

Sander's Games
 Minnesota 5, San Diego 2 (Connolly 2, Walton, Morrison, Armour; Gentles, Peacock).
 Phoenix 5, Edmonton 4 (Byrd 2, McNamee, Gray, Fiere; Kennett, McDonald, Morris, Rogers).
 Winnipeg 6, Chicago 3 (Johnson 3, Spring, Gratton, Ketola; Laddington, Clement, Lomenda).
 Toronto 7, Vancouver 4 (Simpson 2, Martin, Mavovich, Neddomanfy, Dillon, Henderson; Deadmarsh, St. Sauveur, Burgess, Campbell).

The 40-year-old, "Gray Fox" had been attempting to pass the Chevrolets of Cale Yarborough and Richie Panch, both of whom had been signaled by officials to let Pearson pass. He got by Yarborough, but in attempting to duck in behind Panch, he apparently touched Yarborough's car.

6-1, yesterday in the finals of the Rothman's international tennis tournament.

Solomon, unseeded, won the first set by breaking Smith's service in the first game and only allowing

He took the second set by breaking his fellow American's service four times. Smith double-faulted in the third game with the score at deuce, in the fifth with the game at 30-40 and again in the seventh at 15-40.

ing Pays Off

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Beats Floyd, Nichols

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